

What is claimed is:

1. An electrostatic latent image developing toner,
comprising:

toner particles containing a binder resin and a colorant,
5 and

resin particles having a volume mean diameter of 80 to
300 nm, a gel ratio of 60% or greater by weight, and a
negative charged polarity with standard deviation of $D50 \times$
0.20 or less, wherein:

10 the gel ratio = (weight of resin particles not dissolved
into organic solvent/weight of resin particles used as
sample) $\times 100$.

2. The electrostatic latent image developing toner
15 according to Claim 1, wherein:

the electrostatic latent image developing toner is a
toner having a shape with a shape factor SF1 of 100 to 140,
and

the shape factor $SF1 = ML^2 / A \times 100 \pi / 4$

20 (where, ML: absolute maximum length of toner particles, A:
projected area of toner particles).

3. The electrostatic latent image developing toner
according to Claim 1, wherein the resin particles and the
25 electrostatic latent image developing toner have the same
charged polarity with respect to a charging member.

4. The electrostatic latent image developing toner

according to Claim 1, wherein the resin particles have a gel ratio of 80% or greater by weight.

5. The electrostatic latent image developing toner

5 according to Claim 1, wherein an inorganic compound having a size smaller than that of the resin particles and a volume mean diameter of 80 nm or less.

6. The electrostatic latent image developing toner

10 according to Claim 1, an added amount of the resin particles is in the range of 0.5 to 5 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the toner.

7. A method of producing an electrostatic latent image

15 developing toner, comprising mixing resin particles having a volume mean diameter of 80 to 300 nm, a gel ratio of 60% by weight or more, and a standard deviation of $D50 \times 0.20$ or less with toner particles containing a binder resin and a colorant, and adding to mix an inorganic compound having a
20 size smaller than that of the resin particles with a share smaller than that of the previous mixing.

8. The method of producing an electrostatic latent image developing toner according to Claim 7, wherein a volume

25 average size of the inorganic compound having a size smaller than that of the resin particles is 80 nm or less.

9. The method of producing an electrostatic latent image

developing toner according to Claim 7, wherein an added amount of the resin particles is 0.5 to 5 parts by weight of the resin particles to 100 parts by weight of the toner.

5 10. A two-component developer comprising a carrier and a toner, wherein the toner is the toner of Claim 1.

11. The two-component developer according to Claim 10, wherein the resin particles and the electrostatic latent
10 image developing toner have the same charged polarity with respect to the carrier.

12. The two-component developer according to Claim 10, wherein the carrier is a resin-coated carrier having a
15 resin-coated layer containing a conductive material dispersed into a matrix resin, on a core material.

13. An image-forming device, comprising a latent image holding member, charging means for charging the surface of
20 the latent image holding member, latent image-forming means for forming an electrostatic latent image on the surface of the charged latent image holding member, developing means for developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner, and transfer means for transferring the toner image formed
25 by developing onto a recording medium, wherein:

the toner is a toner containing toner particles consisting of a binder resin and a colorant, and resin particles having a volume mean diameter of 80 to 300 nm, a

gel ratio of 60% by weight or more, and a standard deviation of $D50 \times 0.20$ or less.

14. The image-forming device according to Claim 13,
5 wherein:

the toner consists of a cyan toner, a magenta toner, and a yellow toner respectively containing cyan, magenta, and yellow colorants, and

the transfer means comprises means which temporarily
10 transfer to superpose the respective color toner images formed by developing with the plurality of toners onto the transfer material and transferring the superposed color toner images onto the surface of the recording medium at one time.

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15. The image-forming device according to Claim 13, further comprising:

cleaning means for removing toner remaining on the latent image holding member after the transfer, wherein:

20 the cleaning means are means for recovering toner remaining on the latent image holding member using an electrostatic brush.

16. The image-forming device according to Claim 13,
25 further comprising recovering means which recover toner remaining on the latent image holding member into a developing unit without rubbing the latent image holding member by a blade.

17. An image-forming method, comprising a charge stage for charging the surface of a latent image holding member, a latent image processing stage for forming an electrostatic latent image on the surface of the charged latent image holding member, a developing stage for developing the electrostatic latent image with a toner, and a transfer stage for transferring the toner image formed by developing onto a recording medium, wherein:

10 the toner is a toner containing toner particles consisting of a binder resin and a colorant and resin particles having a volume mean diameter of 80 to 300 nm, a gel ratio of 60% by weight or more, and a standard deviation of $D50 \times 0.20$ or less.

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18. The image-forming method according to Claim 17, wherein:

16 the toner consists of a cyan toner, a magenta toner, and a yellow toner respectively containing cyan, magenta and yellow colorants, and

20 the transfer stage has a stage of temporarily transferring to superpose the respective color toner images, which are formed by developing with the plurality of toners, on a transfer material and transferring the superposed color toner images onto the surface of a recording medium at one time.

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19. The image-forming method according to Claim 17,

further comprising a cleaning stage for removing toner remaining on the latent image holding member after the transfer, wherein:

the cleaning stage is a stage for recovering toner
5 remaining on the latent image holding member by an electrostatic brush.

20. The image-forming method according to Claim 17,
further comprising a recovery stage for recovering the
10 toner remaining on the latent image holding member into the developing unit without rubbing the latent image holding member using a blade.